

# Climate Action Plan Community Workshop

August 22, 2013

# Workshop Purpose

- Introduce the Climate Action Plan
- Present current greenhouse gas inventory and future forecasts
- Obtain your perspective on how the city can reduce greenhouse gas emissions to meet state targets

# Workshop Agenda

## 1. Presentation

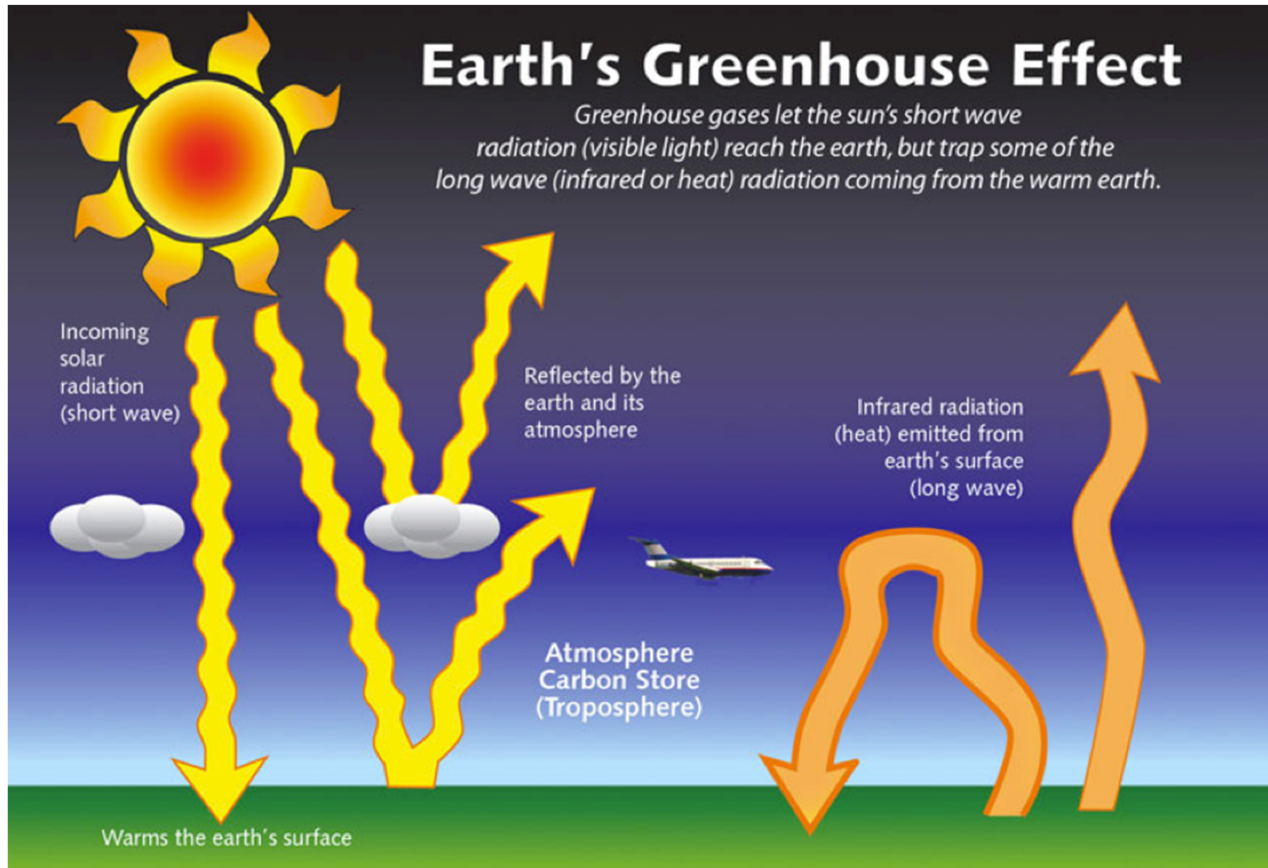
- A. Overview of the Climate Action Plan (CAP)
- B. Current Carlsbad greenhouse gas emissions
- C. California emission targets
- D. How can Carlsbad meet the emissions targets?

## 2. Open house/provide feedback

## 3. Next steps

# A Overview of the Climate Action Plan (CAP)

# What are Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)?



- Water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane, nitrous oxide, ozone
- Measure in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents

# What is a Climate Action Plan (CAP)?

- Cohesive strategy for reducing Carlsbad's GHG emissions in accordance with state law
- Contains goals, policies and actions for Carlsbad to reduce GHG emissions and combat climate change
- Allows the City to streamline environmental review for future projects

# What will be in the CAP?

- GHG emissions Inventory
  - Community and local government operations
  - 2005 and 2011
- Forecast of future emissions
- GHG reduction strategies

## B Current Carlsbad GHG Emissions



# Inventory Methodology

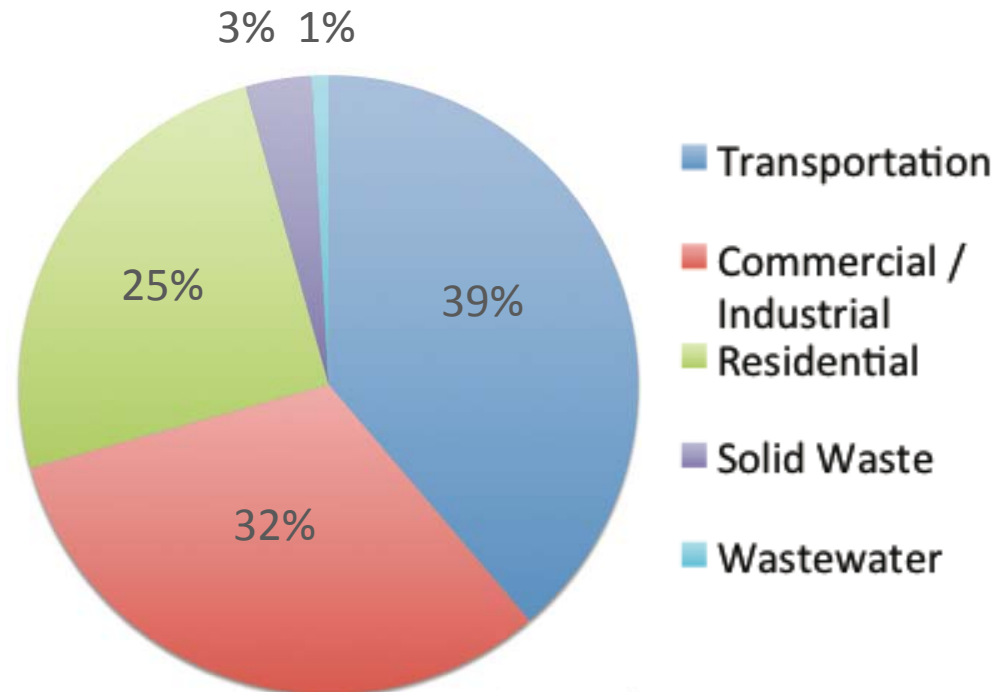
- First inventory in 2005, updated with 2011 information
- Tallies GHG emissions from the following sectors:
  - Transportation
  - Commercial/Industrial
  - Residential
  - Solid Waste
  - Wastewater

# Inventory Results by Sector

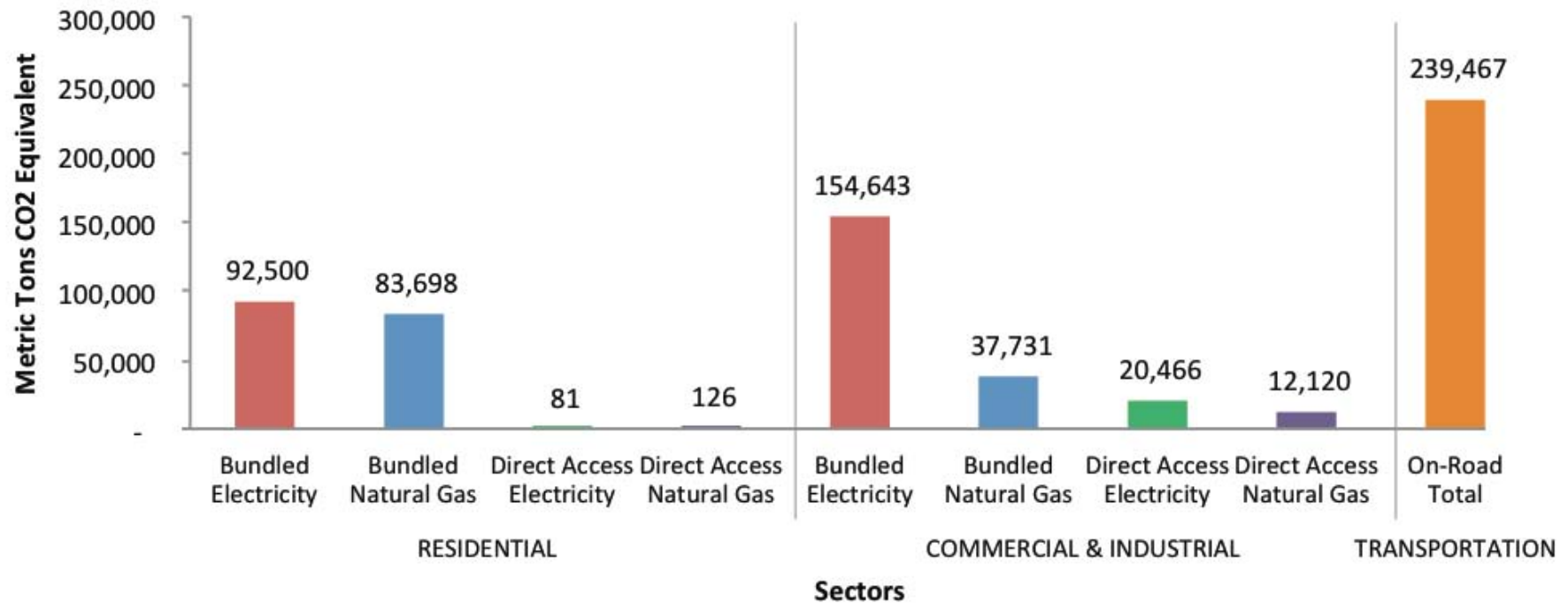
SECTOR	2011 EMISSIONS (METRIC TONS CO <sub>2</sub> EQUIVALENTS)
<b>Transportation:</b> Vehicle & Public Transportation	273,745*
<b>Commercial &amp; Industrial:</b> Buildings & Manufacturing	224,960
<b>Residential:</b> Building Energy Use	176,405
<b>Solid Waste:</b> Methane & Transport	24,317
<b>Wastewater:</b> Treatment & CONveyance	6,317
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>705,744</b>

\* Excludes emissions from through trips neither originating nor ending in Carlsbad

Local government emissions account for 8,205 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e (about 1.2 percent) of the citywide total.



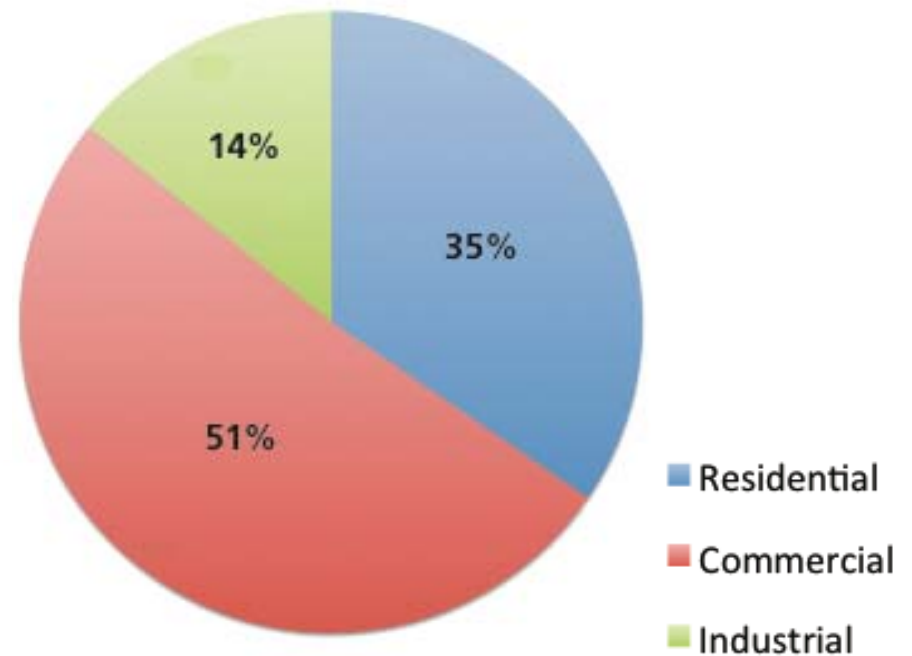
# Emission Sources for the Three Largest Sectors



# Emission Sources by Type: Electricity

- Electricity emissions are 38% of total

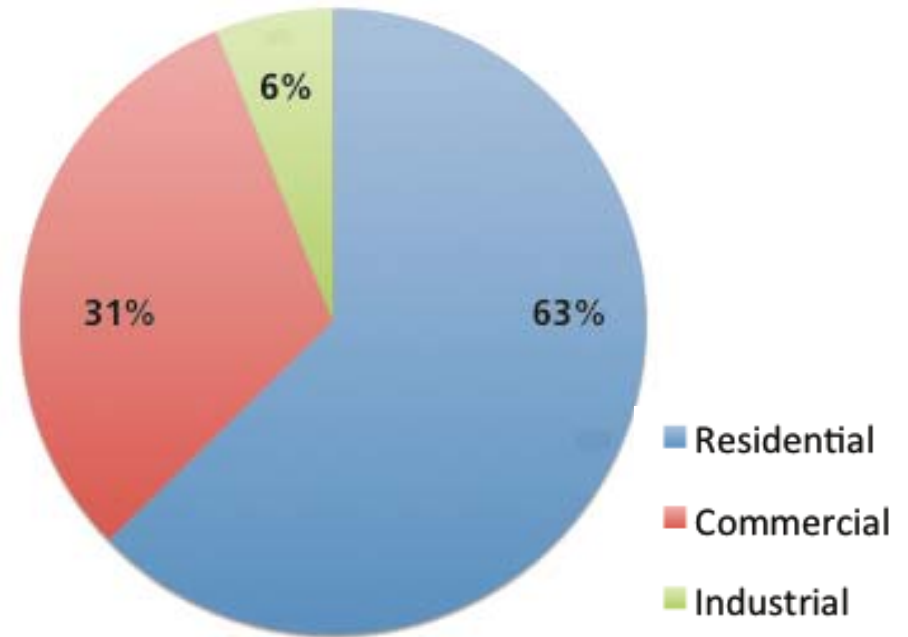
ELECTRICITY EMISSIONS BY CATEGORY	
CATEGORY	2011 EMISSIONS (METRIC TONS CO <sub>2</sub> EQUIVALENTS)
Residential	92,581
Commercial	137,015
Industrial	38,093



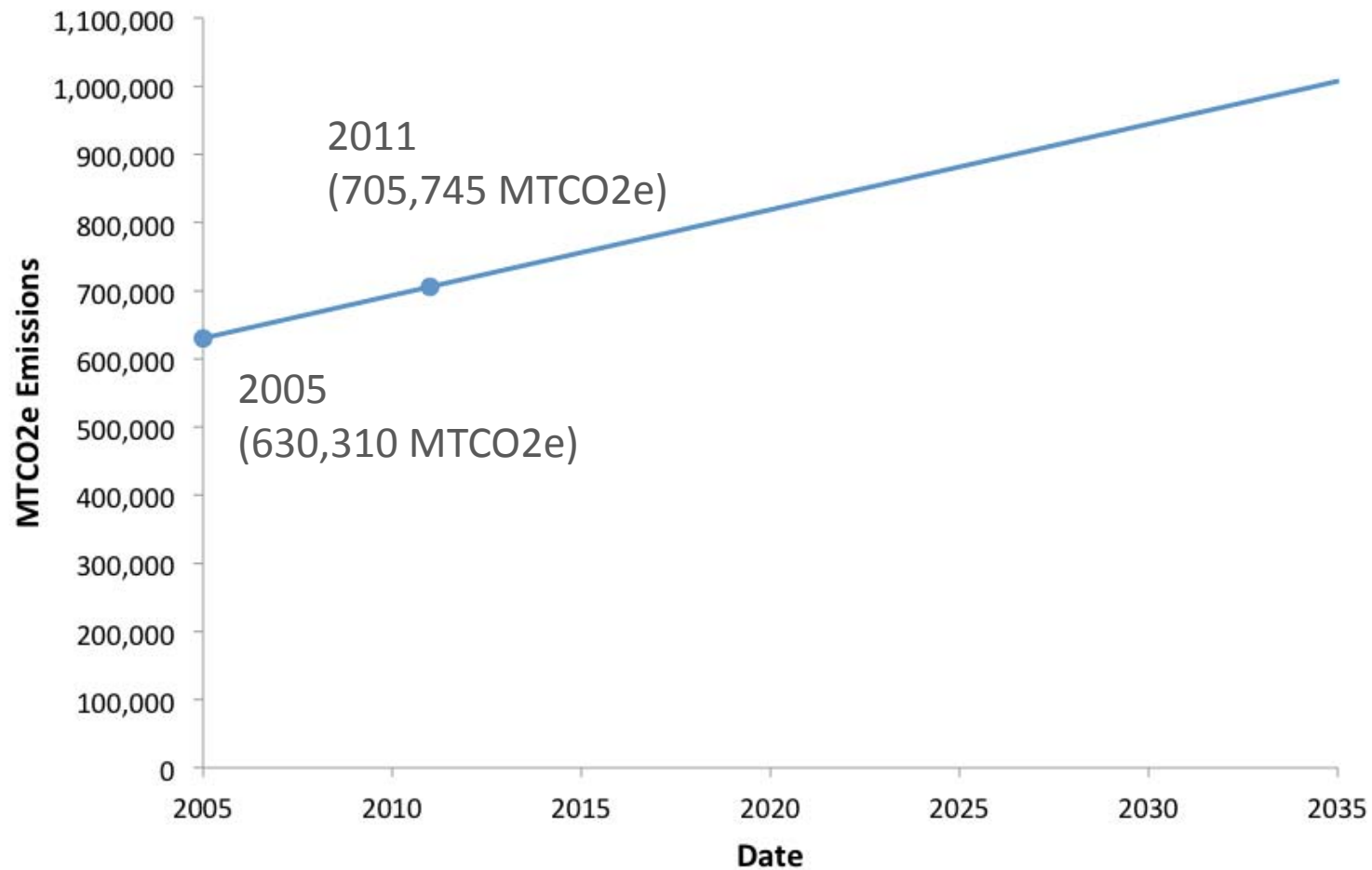
# Emission Sources by Type: Natural Gas

- Natural Gas emissions are 19% of total

NATURAL GAS EMISSIONS BY CATEGORY	
CATEGORY	2011 EMISSIONS (METRIC TONS CO <sub>2</sub> EQUIVALENTS)
Residential	83,824
Commercial	41,697
Industrial	8,154



# Business as Usual (BAU) Forecast



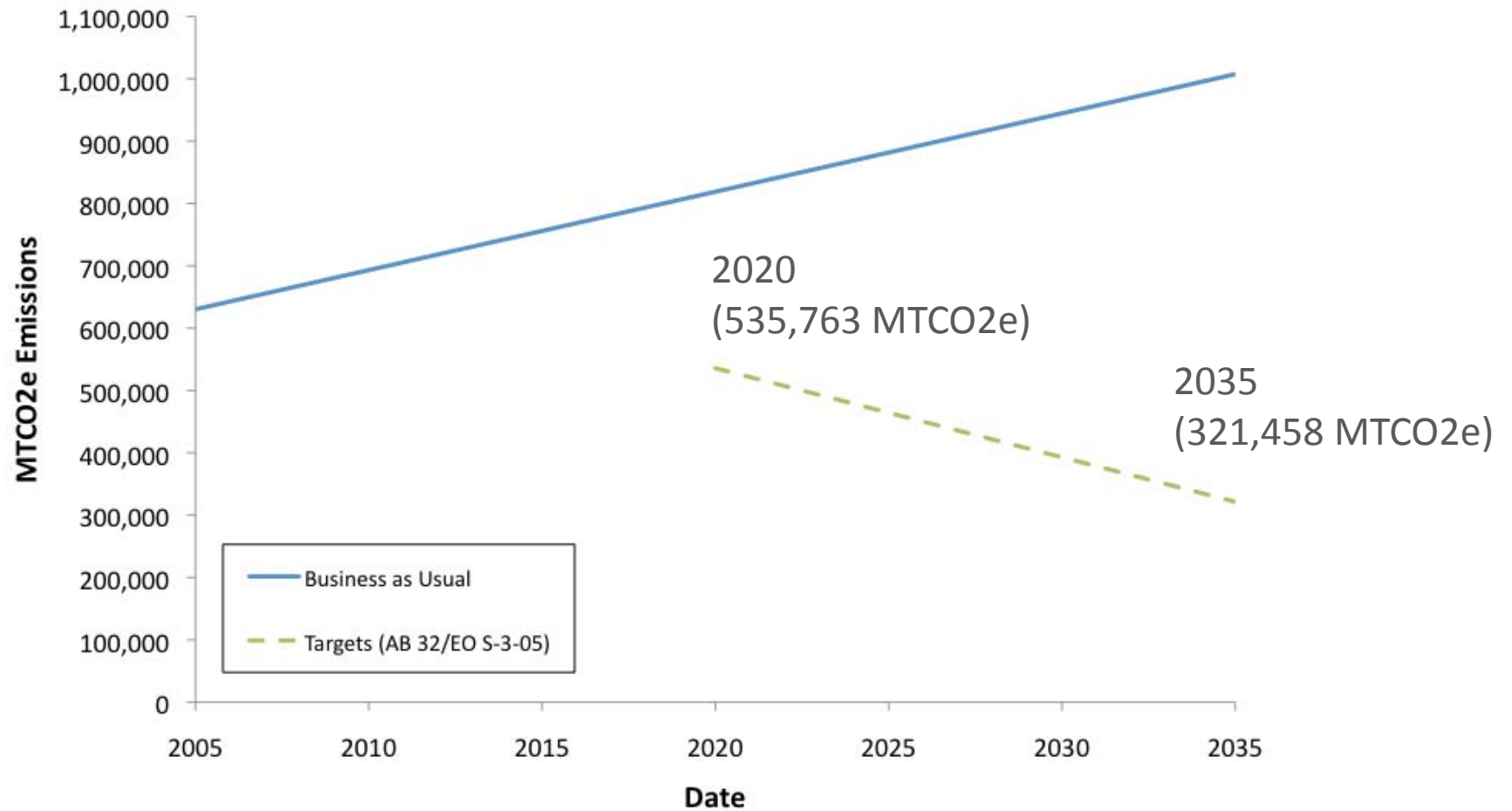
# C California Emission Targets

# Emission Targets

- 2005 serves as the baseline year
- Emission targets from:
  - AB 32 (Global Warming Solutions Act):  
1990 emissions by 2020.  
2020 Target: 535,763 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e
  - Executive Order S-3-05:  
80 percent below 2020 emissions by 2050  
2035 Target: 321,458 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e



# Emissions Targets



# D How Can Carlsbad Achieve Emissions Targets

# How Can We Reach the Emissions Targets?

- State and Federal Policies and Actions
- Draft General Plan GHG Reduction Policies and Actions
- “Emissions Gap”: CAP GHG Reduction Strategies
  - To discuss later in the workshop

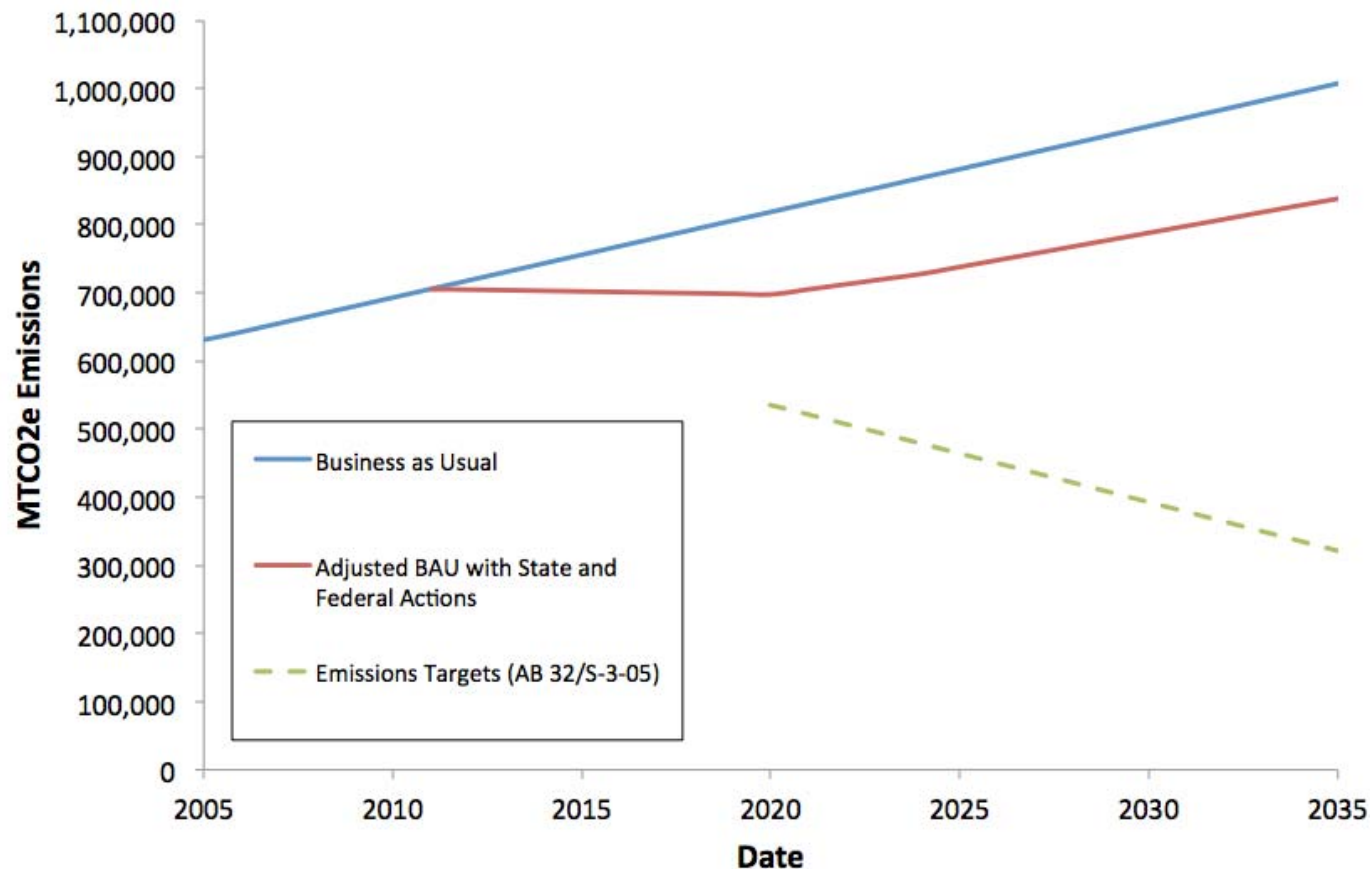
# State, Federal GHG Reductions

Measure	Description	2035 Reduction (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)
<b>Renewable Portfolio Standard</b>	33% renewable energy production by 2020	36,000
<b>Pavley I</b>	Federal fuel efficiency standards for vehicle models through 2016	48,000
<b>Low Carbon Fuel Standard</b>	Reduce GHG intensity of fuels 10 percent through 2020	15,000
<b>California Title 24</b>	Green building code efficiency standards	80,000

and...

<b>Rising Fuel Prices</b>	Rising gasoline prices will reduce vehicle miles traveled	70,000
---------------------------	---	--------

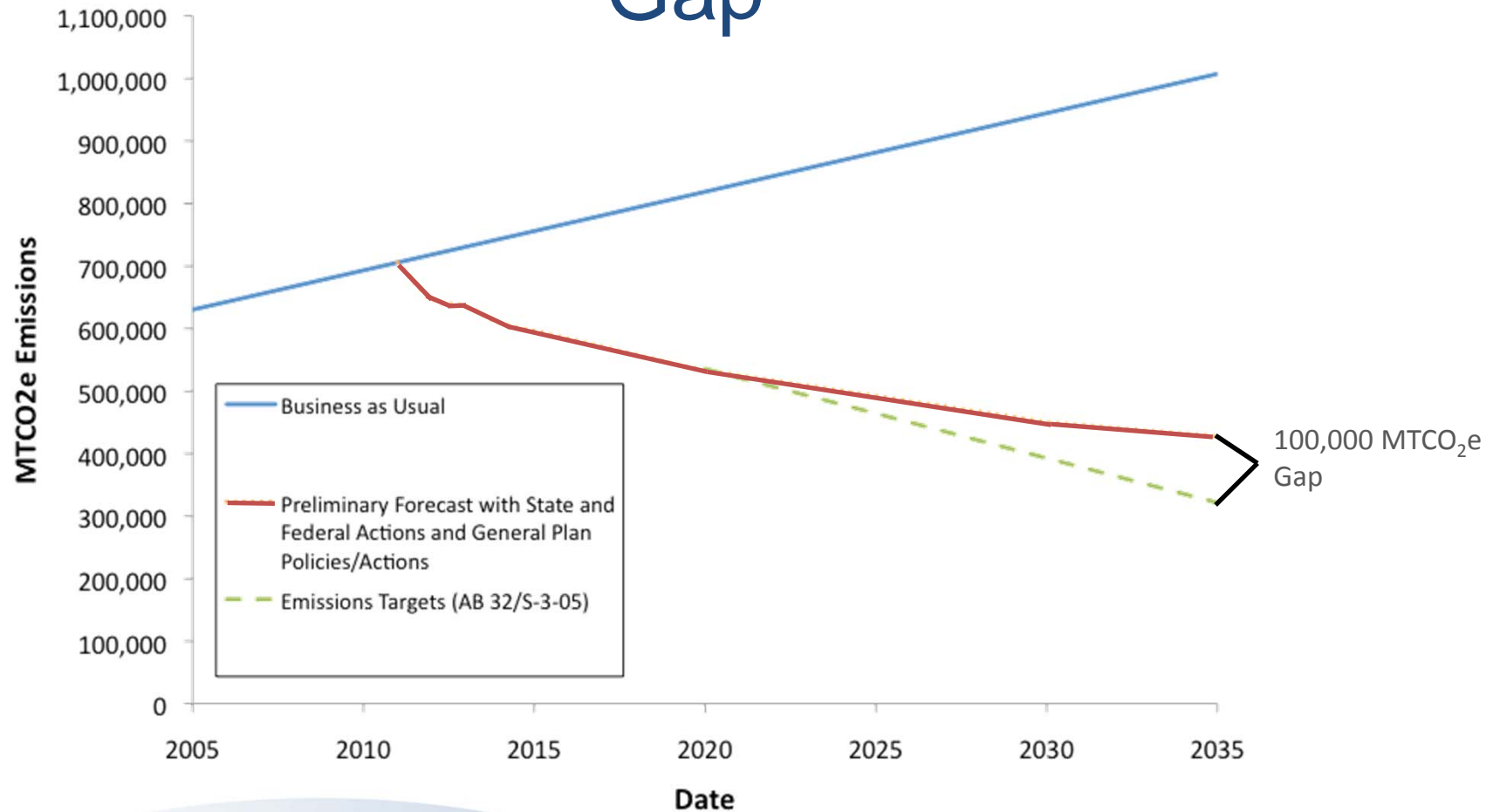
# BAU and Adjusted BAU (with State and Federal Reductions)



# General Plan GHG Reductions

Measure	Description
<b>Land Use Plan</b>	Compact/infill, mixed-use, transit-oriented; protect open space
<b>Bikeway System</b>	Construction of new bikeways (6.5 miles Class I, 2.8 Class II, 4.2 Class Iii); bicycle parking enhancements
<b>Pedestrian Improvements</b>	Improved sidewalks, crosswalks, trails; closing gaps; pedestrian mode priority
<b>Traffic Calming</b>	Various measures such as curb extensions (bulb-outs); enhanced pedestrian crossings; residential traffic calming
<b>Parking Facilities and Policies</b>	Flexible standards; shared parking; unbundled parking; parking demand management; in-lieu fee; transit = parking
<b>System Improvements</b>	Street extensions; citywide traffic signalization

# Preliminary Forecast & Emissions “Gap”



# Candidate CAP GHG Reduction Strategies

Measure	Strategy and Actions by 2035	GHG Reduction Potential	Cost to City	Private Cost
A	Install residential photovoltaic (PV) systems on an additional (to already existing) 5 percent of homes [10 percent already projected to happen]	Medium	Low	Low to Medium
B	Install commercial and industrial PV systems on an additional (to already existing) ) 5 percent of homes [10 percent already projected to happen]	Medium	Low	Low to Medium

Low: up to 1,000 MT, Medium: 1,000 MT to 15,000 MT, High: above 15,000 MT



# Candidate CAP GHG Reduction Strategies (continued)

Measure	Strategy and Actions by 2035	GHG Reduction Potential	Cost to City	Private Cost
C	Promote building cogeneration for large commercial and industrial facilities, or the use of building power stations to simultaneously generate electricity and heat.	Medium	Low	Medium
D	Encourage single-family residential efficiency retrofits with goal of 40 percent energy reduction in 20 to 30 percent of homes citywide	Medium	Low	Medium

Low: up to 1,000 MT, Medium: 1,000 MT to 15,000 MT, High: above 15,000 MT

# Candidate CAP GHG Reduction Strategies (continued)

Measure	Strategy and Actions by 2035	GHG Reduction Potential	Cost to City	Private Cost
E	Encourage multi-family residential efficiency retrofits with goal of 50 percent reduction in 20 to 30 percent of multi-family homes citywide	Low	Low	Medium
F	Encourage commercial efficiency retrofits with goal of 40 percent energy reduction in 20 to 30 percent of commercial buildings	High	Low	Medium to High

Low: up to 1,000 MT, Medium: 1,000 MT to 15,000 MT, High: above 15,000 MT

# Candidate CAP GHG Reduction Strategies (continued)

Measure	Strategy and Actions by 2035	GHG Reduction Potential	Cost to City	Private Cost
G	Promote commercial commissioning, or improving building operations, with goal of 40 percent energy reduction in 20 to 30 percent of commercial buildings	High	Low	Medium
H	Implementation of CALGreen (the statewide green building code) for new construction, optional adoption of higher efficiency Tier and Tier 2 standards	Low (CalGreen or Tier 1) to Medium (Tier 2)	Low	Low to Medium (Tier 1) to High (Tier 2)

Low: up to 1,000 MT, Medium: 1,000 MT to 15,000 MT, High: above 15,000 MT

# Candidate CAP GHG Reduction Strategies (continued)

Measure	Strategy and Actions by 2035	GHG Reduction Potential	Cost to City	Private Cost
I	New construction residential and commercial solar water heater installation in 20 to 30 percent of new homes and businesses.	Medium	Low	Medium to High
J	Increase the amount of electric vehicle travel from 15 percent (already projected in modeling) to 25 percent of vehicle miles traveled by electric vehicles through mechanisms like city providing preferential electric vehicle parking, charging stations, etc.	High	Low to Medium	Optional

Low: up to 1,000 MT, Medium: 1,000 MT to 15,000 MT, High: above 15,000 MT

# Candidate CAP GHG Reduction Strategies (continued)

Measure	Strategy and Actions by 2035	GHG Reduction Potential	Cost to City	Private Cost
K	Develop more citywide renewable energy projects, such as hydroelectric projects or PV systems on city buildings, producing the equivalent amount of energy to power 200 to 500 homes.	Medium	Medium to High	None
L	Reduce the GHG intensity of water supply conveyance, treatment and delivery	Medium	Medium	None

Low: up to 1,000 MT, Medium: 1,000 MT to 15,000 MT, High: above 15,000 MT

# Candidate CAP GHG Reduction Strategies (continued)

Measure	Strategy and Actions by 2035	GHG Reduction Potential	Cost to City	Private Cost
M	Encourage the installation of greywater and rainwater collection systems in up to 20 percent of homes	Low	Low	Optional

Low: up to 1,000 MT, Medium: 1,000 MT to 15,000 MT, High: above 15,000 MT

# Open House

- Ask Staff Questions
- Fill out feedback form:
  - Which strategies are most desirable/feasible?
  - How could the City encourage their implementation?

MEASURE	GHG REDUCTION STRATEGY AND ACTIONS BY 2035	GHG REDUCTION POTENTIAL <sup>A</sup>	COST TO CITY	PRIVATE COST	LEVEL OF SUPPORT & REASONING	
A	<b>Install residential photovoltaic (PV) systems</b> on an additional (to already existing) 10 to 15 percent of homes.  <b>GOAL:</b> An additional 10 percent of homes are projected by SDG&E to have PV systems; reaching a total of 15 percent would require additional encouragement/incentives/requirements.	Medium	Low	Low to Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
		<input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> None  Comment:				
B	<b>Install commercial and industrial PV systems</b> on an additional (to already existing) 10 to 15 percent of businesses.	Medium	Low	Low to Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
					<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> None

# Next Steps

- Collect feedback
- Draft CAP
- Public review draft documents
  - General Plan (Sept)
  - CAP (Oct)
  - EIR (Oct)
- Workshops/presentations (Nov-Dec)
- Hearings (Jan '14)



# Climate Action Plan Community Workshop

August 22, 2013